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College survey reveals attitudes

by David Bartram and Eric Hanson

College is an issue that is important enough at Shaker to warrant a full-page article in the school newspaper. This article is based on a survey that was given to all juniors and seniors before the winter vacation, and some of the results will probably surprise some people. Included also are comments by recent graduates.

A significant part of the survey dealt, in a broad sense, with the influences affecting students in their decision to go to college at all, choosing a specific college, and their own personal goals.

An initial question, however, asked students who are planning to go to college if they had ever considered not going. Of the juniors who responded to that question, slightly more than two-thirds, or 68.5%, said that they had never considered not going to college. That leaves, of course, less than one-third of the junior class that has ever considered other possibilities of post-high school life.

For seniors, the difference was slightly less pronounced. Sixty-three per cent responded negatively, while 37% said they

"I'd rather do what will make my life a satisfying one. Maybe I don't need college to do that."

had considered not going to college.

Another part of that question asked those students who had responded "yes" to that question to explain, if possible, why they had ever been reluctant about going to college. Some of those individual responses merit being printed here.

One category of responses looked similar to this specific answer from a junior: "I sometimes wonder if it's worth all of the money and time put in. What really matters is how I feel, not what income I have or what my 'social status' is. I'd rather do what will make my life a satisfying one. Maybe I don't need college to do that."

Other people are simply sick of school: "Deep down inside I hate school, but I have to go (to college) if I want to succeed in life." This answer from a senior is quite the opposite of that in the preceding paragraph. One person even "wondered if I'm actually going to survive when I get there."

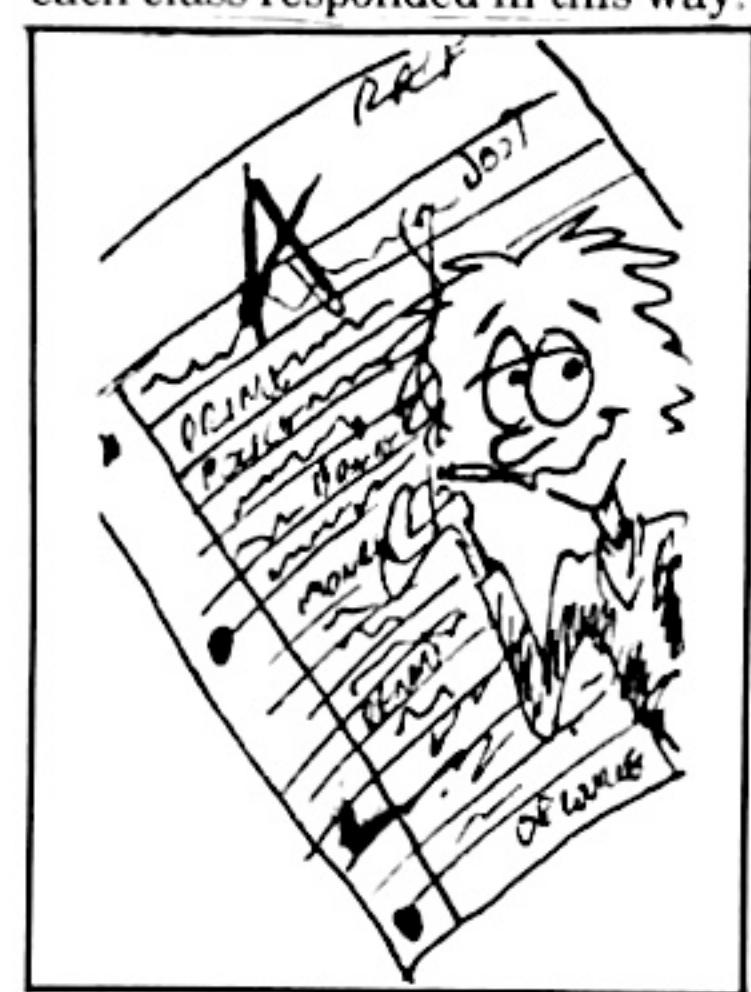
Financial aspects were apparent as influences toward both going to college and not going to college. Some people indicated that they believed that they need college to support themselves and their future families. In contrast to this belief, the national average of high school seniors going on to attend college is somewhere around 50%. For others, the cost of college was the main cause of considering not going to college, or at least not going directly from high school.

Other responses showed that some people simply wanted to get a job right away or travel for a year or so. The armed services were also considered by some students.

The survey then asked those students who are planning to attend college to choose the single most important influence that they had in making that decision. For both the junior and senior class the overwhelming response was that that influence came from themselves, that they

were the ones who had made the decision to attend college. Sixty-two per cent of each class chose this answer.

But another popular response was that the families of the students had been the most important influence in the decision to attend college. Close to 30% of each class responded in this way.



Most people who chose this answer also had indicated in the previous question that they had never considered not going to college.

Most of the remaining students said that the influence that affected them the most was not given on the survey, and then classmates and counselors brought up the rear.

One person had this to say concerning influences: "There was no influence. I've always thought I would go."

The next question on the survey had to do with influences affecting students in their first choice of a college. As expected, many juniors do not have a first-choice college yet, but of those who do, the most common influence was their parents.

Almost one in four juniors who know where they are going to college have their parents as the most important influence.

The next most important factor was a visit to the college itself, followed by the location of the college and then brothers or sisters, at 10% and 8%, respectively. The remaining choices were friends, college representatives, and counselors, in that order.

The statistics were slightly different for the seniors, most of whom apparently do have a first-choice college. The single most important influence was a visit to the college (21%), followed by the location of the college and parents (14% each). Bringing up the rear were friends, brothers or sisters, college representatives, and counselors, in that order.

"You become less idealistic and realize that you must be practical to survive."

Twenty-seven per cent of the seniors, however, said that either a combination of the listed choices or some other influence was the one that affected them most.

The final question relating to influences had to do with the goals that students have for the years immediately following high school. About one-third of both the juniors and seniors said that their goal is to "learn and acquire knowledge for personal growth." Another third of each class hope to "learn and acquire knowledge for financial security."

The next most popular goal

was to "learn the methods of acquiring significant financial wealth," with 16% of the juniors and 10% of the seniors choosing this response, and "getting away from home and achieving independence," chosen by 17% of the juniors and 9% of the seniors.

Answers that were not very popular were "becoming recognized and known by other people," and "developing oneself for the betterment of the community (such as education for Peace Corps, social work, religious service, etc.)"

For those students who indicated that their plans included college, large universities seemed to be the favorite. Forty-four percent of the juniors and 42% of the seniors surveyed preferred larger schools while smaller colleges were favored by 28% of the juniors and 38% of the seniors. Community colleges were chosen by one percent of those surveyed in each class, and 27% of the juniors and 19% of the seniors indicated they have no preference.

The most popular school location differed in the two classes. Twenty-eight percent of surveyed juniors chose New England as their preferred college location, compared to 21% for Ohio, 13% for the mid-West, 12% for no preference, 10% for the South, 7% for the West, and 9% for other areas. The largest group of seniors, however, favored Ohio schools, which were chosen by 34% of those surveyed. Other choices included 23% for New England, 17% for the mid-West, 9% for the South, 3% for the West, 2% for no preference, and 12% for other areas.



Private schools were preferred by 28% of the juniors and 36% of the seniors. Thirty-eight percent of the juniors and 34% of the seniors surveyed plan to attend public schools. No preference was indicated by 34% of surveyed juniors and 30% of surveyed seniors.

The highest percentage of surveyed juniors (21%) indicated that they were uncertain about their probable college program. Nineteen percent favored a business curriculum, 15% showed interest in both liberal arts and pre-professional training. Nine percent showed a preference for engineering, 6% for music or art, 2% for education, 1% each for nursing and vocational training, and 11% for other programs.

More seniors (31%) chose liberal arts training as their probable college program than any other field of study. Twenty percent indicated a preference for a business program, 11% for engineering, 10% for pre-professional, 7% for music or art, 7% uncertain, 3% for nursing, 2% for education, 1% for vocational training, and 8% for

other programs.

The greatest concern about attending college of the students surveyed was the academic pressure of higher education. Forty-one percent of the juniors and 38% of the seniors surveyed chose this pressure as a chief concern. The general worry of adjusting to

"Those students whose parents are paying \$14,000 a year... are expected to produce."

college life ranked second in both classes, being chosen by 16% of the juniors and 23% of the seniors.

However, leaving family and friends accounted for only 8% and 7%, respectively, of the students surveyed for both classes. "Leaving home is really not that big a deal," insists John Morris Russell, a recent Williams College graduate. "Millions of people do it every year, so I figured it would be pretty straight-forward." Getting away from one's family is even, in many cases, a real necessity. According to Alison Feldman, a freshman at The University of Pennsylvania, "College life is important since it is the first time you really have to totally depend on yourself. It forces you to be self-sufficient and more organized that you need to be at home."

Adjusting to this radically different life style is accomplished with varying degrees of difficulty. "Everyone has basically the same concerns," Russell commented. "Most people worry about all the wrong things." Feldman believes "Finding friends at college should probably be the least of your worries. It is not at all hard to meet someone. There are so many different people that no matter who you are, you almost certainly have friends."

In the classroom itself, Brian McNitt, a freshman at John Carroll University, sees the issue differently. The biggest surprise for him was the lack of warmth he experienced. "I had no idea how impersonal college could be. Everyone is fighting for the 'A' and will do his darnedest to get it."

College is often an awakening, a jarring into reality from the controlled environment of high school. Before one goes to college, he is usually "bright-eyed and bushy-tailed, and very idealistic," according to Russell. "I saw my school as a microcosm of society. It's like dealing with the real world on a much smaller scale. And it is a bit disillusioning at times." Feldman sees the effects of a college experience in much the same way. "You become less idealistic and realize that you must be practical to survive, if you need to do everything by yourself."

A good deal of soul-searching also goes on at college. "You really begin to see the good and bad in you," continued Feldman. "You have to decide what really matters to you and work toward that goal." McNitt agrees. "You have to look out at life and the people around you and determine your values—decide what is right and wrong and figure out what to make of yourself. Sure, it is very nice if you went to such and such a school," he continued. "That's all well and good. But if you don't

concentrate on what you will be happy with later when you are there, you'll regret it later in life."

The pressures involved in college still stand head and shoulders above other worries in the minds of many students surveyed. Yet, the adjustment from high school to college is usually not too overwhelming, according to Feldman. "There is just more work, and the work is more concentrated. The exams are much harder than in high school, but you learn to study in a different way." Russell also believes that there is a significant difference in the way one learns at college. "When you first go there," he recalled, "you just sit down and soak in all this information and ideas. But eventually, it becomes more of a cooperation. Once you learn the rules, it becomes more of a 'Let's create' sort of situation, a team effort. Instead of just your professors educating you, you are educating yourself or even educating yourself or even educating your professors."

But there is always the realist's point of view. "Those students whose parents are paying \$14,000 a year to send them to school," McNitt pointed out, "are expected to produce."

Some people will not be paying \$14,000 a year for college, though. Some will not be going to college at all. A total of 17 juniors indicated that they were not planning to attend college. Of these, four are planning to work, four intend to enlist in the military, five want to travel, and four have something else in mind.

Only three seniors said that they were not planning to go to college. Obviously this will not be the case when May rolls around, but of those three who know now that they will be doing something else, one wants to work, one will enlist in the military, and the third person will be doing something else.

Despite the common syndrome of high school burnout and negativism toward college, Russell believes that eventually most qualified college candidates will opt for a college education. He explains why he, for one, chose to attend immediately after graduation. "When you get out of high school, you are at the tip of an iceberg. You have all those great courses and ideas and algebraic formulas fresh in your mind and you have to do something with them. It is good to go right to the action."



Desirable as college may be and as appealing as it seems to be to the approximately 350 juniors and 330 seniors who responded to the survey, experience of other types can provide career opportunity and personal satisfaction. Herman Melville, the American writer, ended his formal education with high school and informed his readers that the experience of whaling on the high seas had been his Harvard and Yale.

Alfred inaugurated as mayor

by Brent Silverman

A new political era has dawned on Shaker with the inauguration of Mayor Steve Alfred on Jan. 1. Alfred emerged the victor with almost 40% of the vote in a six-candidate mayoral field.

Alfred has deep roots in Shaker's political and community affairs. He became politically involved in 1964 when he organized and was president of the Lomond Association, which helped institute peaceful integration in Shaker. In 1967 he worked for the Shaker Heights Housing Committee. He also was a four-time member of the Shaker City Council, having served a total of eight years. He was chairman of the police and fire committees, as well as the public service department. Alfred also organized the

crime prevention department and the emergency coronary care program.

With such a diversified background and city knowledge, the new mayor finds himself in a position to pump fresh blood into a city which has had economic concerns over the last several years as far as taxes, building maintenance, and security are concerned.

As far as his goals for office, Mayor Alfred had the following to say, "We need to concentrate on our tax base which means doing a very good job on our budgetary controls and finance. Development of the Van Aken rapid area to help strengthen the tax base is very important."

The mayor's first large scale

projects will be to develop the Van Aken area and upgrade the Chagrin-Lee area. Alfred expressed his concern that people have been irritated the last few years over Shaker's tax level which is caused partly by poor economic conditions. According to Alfred, a new building on Van Aken over the rapid would net the city needed property taxes. About two-thirds of this windfall would go to the schools, alleviating a large tax headache of all residents. A combination of factors are impeding that process.

There is no developer or backer eager to be involved because of possible financial loss. There is also a group of citizens opposing the traffic sanctions that the project would entail. In 1984, Alfred intends to choose a site, find the necessary people, and get the project underway.

Of the Chagrin-Lee area, Alfred believes it is necessary to keep the stores physically clean, provide funds for merchants to improve stores in order to make the area more desirable, and to increase security.

Mayor Alfred will continue his law practice on a part-time basis at Squires, Sanders and Dempsey, which he has been a part of for almost 25 years. Of balancing the two careers, he stated, "It will be a challenge for me, although I did practice while on council. Mr. Kelley also practiced law as a mayor. It will involve a lot of nights and weekends."

Mr. Steve Alfred is confident and aggressive about his work—the type of mayor that Shaker Heights needs.

U.S. – Cuban policies continue to conflict

by John Hemann

Cuba? Yes, Cuba, the tiny nation of 9,460,000 that lies just to the south of Miami, Florida. A country that, since their revolution in 1959, has been more of a force in guiding our foreign policy than any country except the Soviet Union. Cuba has grown, as we near the 25th anniversary of its uprising, into the leader of western countries that oppose U.S. policy. It is perhaps wise to remember, in the shadows of all the other affairs of the world, that all actions taking place in our hemisphere are directly influenced by Castro's Cuba. In a recent interview, Fidel Castro spoke on Nicaragua, Grenada, El Salvador, and the Soviet Union; the major aspects of his current policy are summarized here.

It seems unlikely that the hemisphere's great leaders in democracy and in socialism will improve relations in the near future. Castro feels that there are issues and problems that the United States and Cuba could constructively work out, but the current differences in philosophy run very deep.

Neither Nicaragua nor Grenada should be military goals of the U.S., Castro believes. He claims to merely support established

socialist governments that have requested aid. The invasion of Grenada only "helped to heighten the fighting spirit of Nicaragua, Cuba and revolutionaries in El Salvador."

Victory for the rebels in El Salvador seems imminent to Castro. He sees the U.S. as propping up an oppressive government that is losing ground daily to a people's movement. Concerning the presence of Cuban military advisors in Central America, he believes negotiations between the U.S. and Cuba could possibly result in their withdrawal. However, unilateral withdrawal, under any pressure, is totally out of the question.

Very little confidence in the Reagan administration and much enthusiasm for the present Cuban state fill Castro's speeches. He is a tremendously proud, determined man with an iron will. He continually refuses to accept U.S. hindrance of the spread of socialism in the west. He sees socialism as the government of the people; he is confident in his government's ability to protect these people.

The interview appears in *Newsweek*, Jan. 9, 1984.

Johnson's leadership excels

by Jonathan Schwartz and Deborah Wyman

Joni Johnson, a sophomore, will represent Shaker in the Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation's Leadership Seminar next spring. It is a three-day weekend workshop, exploring the topic "America's Incentive System." It is a program bringing selected sophomore students with demonstrated leadership qualities together to talk with a group of distinguished leaders in business, science, education, and government.

At the seminar, the students get an intense, realistic look at how the country operates. It is conducted in each of the fifty states and at its conclusion two students, one male and one female, are chosen to represent each state at a week-long international leadership seminar. Sophomores from several other countries will attend this seminar.

This year the international seminar will be held in Boston, coordinated by Radcliffe College. This program, as well as the state seminar, is annual and has been all-expense paid since 1958. Last year 7,300 students participated,

and this year 8,000 are expected.

When asked why she entered the contest, Joni replied, "I was interested because I knew that we would be talking to famous people and discussing world affairs with them."

She was selected by a committee comprised of department heads. Her qualifications included being president of Woodbury Junior High Student Council, captain of Woodbury's cheerleading squad, and the only sophomore on Shaker's varsity cheerleading. She also participated in peer tutoring, was on "Shaker Life," a local television program discussing the school levy, and was a member of the superintendent's advisory committee. She felt being chosen was an honor and a chance to learn and broaden her horizons.

The coordinator of this program, Mr. Allan Grigsby, stated, "Shaker has participated in this program for several years, and it is of great value for the nominee to attend the state leadership seminar." Shaker is very proud to have Joni represent them this spring. Congratulations, Joni!

Representing the office of Superintendent of Cleveland Public Schools Dr. Frederick Holliday was his assistant Mrs. Sarah

Blood drive highlights Student Council's year

by Harriet Hawkins

This year Shaker's Student Council has been quite successful. The officers responsible for the success are President Jim Greenberg, Vice President Adam Lehman, Secretary Lynne Mersfelder and Treasurer David Sload. They are advised by Shaker's principal, C.A. Zimmerman.

The Student Council's first project this year was Rush Day, which was held on the school's front lawn. Each club set up booths displaying objects telling students what the particular club is about. If students were interested, they could sign up and join the club.

The fall carnival was another accomplishment for the Student Council. Unfortunately it rained the day it was to be held, so last minute arrangements had to be made to set up inside. The rain did not seem to dampen the spirit of the students, which remained high throughout the carnival.

The Council's most notable success was this year's Bloodmobile. Shaker set a new record by donating a total of 131 pints of blood. It took the Council approximately a month to prepare for the event. A member of the Student Council accounts the triumph to the "perseverance of the officers." All those who participated in December will be glad to know they will have a chance to donate blood again this spring.

The next major project the officers are planning is a Valentine computer match up. The plan is to hand out questionnaires to students during homeroom, asking them about their particular characteristics. The officers will then send the questionnaires to a computer service, which will pair students according to their answers.

On Valentine's Day each student will receive his or her match up. Greenberg said that this event isn't definite quite yet, but he's pretty sure it soon will be.

Another event Student Council is planning is Spirit Week. Along with the usual class vs. class competition, the Council is trying to work in a dance to top the week off.

The Student Council officers meet with Mr. Zimmerman every Wednesday morning to discuss Council activities. The homeroom representatives are called to meetings only when there is a major project and their help is needed. The meetings average about fifty or sixty representatives.

The officers also attend leadership seminars. The purpose of these programs is to learn what other school governments are doing. One idea that seems to have worked well in other schools is a movie night. Greenberg said they are discussing it as a possibility, but as yet there is nothing definite.



CASARETT

Student Council members Adam Lehman, Jim Greenberg, and David Sload expect big things.

Space program enlightens students

by Kevin Khayat

On Friday morning, Dec. 9, 1983, 90 Shaker students boarded buses and travelled to Cuyahoga Community College's Metro Campus to attend a presentation of "My Trip in Space," featuring Astronaut Lt. Col. Guion S. Bluford, Jr., a member of the five-man crew of the space shuttle Challenger during its historic night launch on Aug. 30, 1983.

The program, presented jointly by the college, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the Cleveland Public Schools, began at 9:45 a.m. and lasted an hour.

Dr. Curtis F. Jefferson, Provost of the Metro Campus, opened the program with a short speech stressing the fact that students should study math and the sciences as much as possible, indicating that these two fields will dominate future career opportunities.

Representing the office of Superintendence of Cleveland Public Schools Dr. Frederick Holliday was his assistant Mrs. Sarah

Livingston, whose remarks also emphasized the practice of good study habits and of careful course selection and early career planning.

Mr. Harrison Allen, Jr., from the Chief Technology Utilization and Special Programs Office at NASA's Lewis Research Center, gave a brief background of Col. Bluford, including the pronunciation of his first name (gi'yun), his educational career, and his many achievements and honors. Among these are a total of 10 Air Force medals and five Air Force awards, the Leadership Award of Phi Delta Kappa in 1962, a National Defense Service Medal in 1965, *Who's Who Among Black Americans 1975-77*, and the National Society of Black Engineers Distinguished National Scientist Award in 1979.

At this point, Master of Ceremonies Mr. Joseph A. Giampapa, Jr., Director of Student Activities at Tri-C's Eastern Campus, introduced Col. Bluford.

Col. Bluford, the first black American in orbit, began by reflecting upon his junior high school days: "I said to myself, 'What do I want to do with my life?'" Deciding on aerospace engineering as his career field, he took as much math and science as possible. He added that students today should make a similar commitment because they "are on the launchpad of the future."

Changing the subject to the recent space shuttle flight, the colonel narrated a short movie on the flight, whose mission consisted of two main jobs. The first was to deploy an Indian satellite, and the second to experiment with an exterior mechanical arm and learn of its dynamics.

Overall, the mission was a success; as Col. Bluford said, "I would have preferred to stay up there much longer." He later added, "I'm proud that our country has the technology to build this type of machine, and I hope to work with the shuttle in the future."

Nuclear arms are a threat to all

by Brad Albert

Survival is man's most basic instinct. It is, therefore, easy to understand why most people view the possibility of a nuclear war between the super powers with considerable concern and outright fear. For these reasons, it seems evident that a war between these two giants, involving the use of nuclear weapons, would be both irrational and illogical.

Currently, the only justification for the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe by the United States is the fact that they may be a deterrent to Soviet military aggression. The U.S.S.R.'s ground forces greatly outnumber those of the NATO alliance in western Europe. As a result, many think that nuclear weapons could be used as a deterrent against a Soviet attack using conventional weapons on our highly outnumbered NATO forces in Europe. But, in the process, we really increase the risk of full-scale nuclear war. Robert McNamara once wrote that, "One cannot build a credible deterrent on an incredible action."

Some claim that no major war has been fought with the Soviets for forty years as a result of the presence of our European-based nuclear missiles. Although this might have been true in the past, I feel that times have changed over the last four decades. Were the relative strengths of the super powers the same then as they are now? Were the political purposes of each country the same then as they are now? Were the technological capabilities of the two giants the same then as they are now? The answer to each of these questions is no. The situation of the world and its problems have changed significantly, es-

pecially during the past few years. Therefore, we must address the nuclear issue with an open mind because its situation has also been altered.

Political confrontation, on a world-wide scale, has been a common occurrence between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in the past as it undoubtedly will be in the future. As the tensions build, a strategic nuclear strike, although irrational and insane, could seem more and more logical to both the governments involved. Each would be fearful of the other using its nuclear weapons first. As a result, one of the powers might actually fire its own nuclear weapons to thwart the other. This, of course, would be an act of global suicide, since the escalation of limited strategic nuclear fighting would inevitably lead to all-out nuclear war, which would end life as we know it.

The idea that nuclear weapons act as a deterrent to the Soviet Union actually damages NATO. By wasting time, manpower and money on nuclear weapons, we jeopardize the real need to achieve conventional military parity with the Warsaw Pact nations. Europeans see no need to support a conventional army, which should be their only emphasis, when they are told that a deterrent against Soviet aggression exists with nuclear weapons. Also, the fact remains that NATO will only use nuclear weapons if it is attacked first. This further contradicts the argument for nuclear weapons as a deterrent to the Soviet threat.

One viable deterrent to nuclear war and potential Soviet aggression seems to be the removal of all nuclear weapons from Europe and the beefing up of our NATO

conventional forces. In addition, diplomacy must continue with the Soviet Union to enhance the already suffering east-west relationship. The nuclear arms issue affects everyone on every level all the time. What we need now are fresh, new ideas to resolve yesterday's problems, which may turn into tomorrow's catastrophes.



Boycott's effects prove people's power

by Robert Weissman

There seems to be a tendency among Americans to shy away from political affairs. The trend is not rooted in apathy, but rather in a feeling of helplessness — "what difference could I make?" The feeling, however, is unjustified, and this is proven by the recent boycott of Nestle products.

For the last six years, a worldwide boycott of Nestle's products has been in place as a response to Nestle's baby milk marketing practices.

In third world and lesser developed countries, the use of baby milk can be extremely dangerous. The milk formulas are required to be mixed with water, and the water in these countries is usually contaminated. In addition, mothers, who cannot afford the formula, often dilute it with more water than called for, thus increasing the amount of contaminated water and decreasing the nutritional value of the milk. The result is that as many as ten million infants annually become victims of disease related to bottle feeding, with annual deaths in the millions.

Nestle's marketing strategies

have been designed to get mothers to try the formula. Breast milk runs out while the mothers are experimenting, and so the mothers are then forced to use the formula. Originally Nestle gave free formula to the mothers until their breast milk ran out, but the boycott has led to the ending of this practice.

Despite many improvements on Nestle's part, they still remain in violation of a number of aspects of the World Health Organization (WHO)/UNICEF International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. These violations include giving free

supplies to hospitals to distribute, distributing misleading literature, and providing inadequate label warnings. Thus the boycott, led by the Infant Formula Action Committee (INFACT) and presently conducted in ten countries, continues. The boycott includes not only Nestle's products, but also products of companies Nestle owns, including Taster's Choice coffee, Stouffer's, and Libby's products.

The fight is not over, but to achieve any concessions from a company of the immense power and size of Nestle is indicative of the potential power we all have.

Jackson's Syrian trip succeeds

by Herman Graham

Rev. Jesse Jackson, a 1984 presidential candidate, achieved the release of Navy Lt. Robert Goodman, Jr. in a few days, something the Reagan Administration failed to do throughout December. However, despite Jackson's success, critics have asserted that his mission to Damascus on moral grounds overextended his power as a private citizen.

In essence, the major criticism of Jackson's mission was that it was in violation of the Logan Act. This document has prevented American citizens from conducting diplomatic negotiations with foreign governments. Although the Logan Act has been violated many times, nobody has ever been prosecuted for infringement. Nevertheless, as George Will of *Newsweek* argued, the potential for confusion and negative effects has existed. The harm might precipitate from foreign governments interpreting the Jackson mission as meaning Black Americans have a foreign policy separate from the rest of the nation. In addition, there was the danger that Jackson might have been an instrument of manipulation by Syrian President Assad to punish the Reagan Administration. Furthermore, Will contended that foreign gov-

ernments would view the meeting as American approval for a government with a pitiful human rights record.

Although the reservations expressed by George Will were legitimate and should be considered, Jackson's mission was a special case and the benefits outweigh any of his concerns. First, Jackson's visit was different from previous visits to foreign nations for similar purposes because he had met with President Assad before and had added influence as a presidential candidate. Furthermore, Former Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young pointed out that such trips might be beneficial when done with the approval of the Administration. The advantage might rise from avoiding the delays in negotiations inherent with required State Department approval of the proceedings. However, President Reagan was wrong not to give Jackson approval to make the trip. Instead the President preferred to be nebulous so that regardless of the outcome of the mission, he would benefit. Contrary to what Will would suggest, the foreign governments wouldn't view Jackson's trip as condoning Assad's holocaust. However, they would realize Jackson was trying to secure Goodman's release and open diplomatic doors to end further confrontation.

Not only was Rev. Jackson's journey to Damascus justified, but it created an atmosphere which could foster diplomatic relations between the two nations. As Rev. Jackson pointed out, this mission demonstrated that peaceful negotiations were more successful than Reagan's gunboat diplomacy. Furthermore, Jackson took advantage of Syrian Ambassador Rafic Jouejati's invitation to end diplomatic impasses by meeting with Assad. Similarly, rather than being used by Assad as Will would suggest, Jackson made Assad realize the benefits of releasing Goodman as a sign of good faith in considering the Lebanon question. Equally important, however, Jackson forced President Reagan to pursue better relations with Syria.

Sugar is sweeter in breakfast world

by Eric Hanson

The battle between the "sugar" cereals and the "high-nutrition, all-natural" cereals will probably go on forever, simply because arguing the point is futile. It all boils down to the basic choice between taste and "goodness."

The so-called "sugar" cereals provide one and only one thing — taste. Sure, they may have "fortified with 8 essential vitamins and minerals" stamped on the front of the box, but that's just to fool naive parents into buying it. (What they don't advertise is the amount of each vitamin or mineral in the cereal.) Quaker Oats has recently taken the pitch a step further by putting a short statement of defense of their pre-sweetened cereals on the sides of the packages. The statement, simply entitled "The Sugar Story," argues that the cereal contains "no more sugar than many other everyday foods." After plenty of beating-around-the-bush, they finally get down to the nitty-gritty: "a complete breakfast is more fun when tasty Cap'n Crunch cereal is on the menu." How true.

And that's all that matters. No defense is required for these cere-

als. Let's face it; breakfast wasn't invented for its nutritional value. Despite the Cheerios propaganda, some people even skip breakfast altogether and still survive. But why skip breakfast when there are cereals that taste so good? When else can you have something that's over 50% sugar as the main course of a meal?

"Sugar" cereals are furthermore produced by companies that really know how to sell their products. The brightly-colored packages, catchy names, and recognizable characters all add to the appeal of the cereal. Who would you rather have in front of you during breakfast, Toucan Sam or Bruce Jenner? Most "nutritional" cereals don't even have faces on their boxes. Their names aren't too thrilling either — Product 19, All Bran, Buc Wheats, Total, Special K . . .

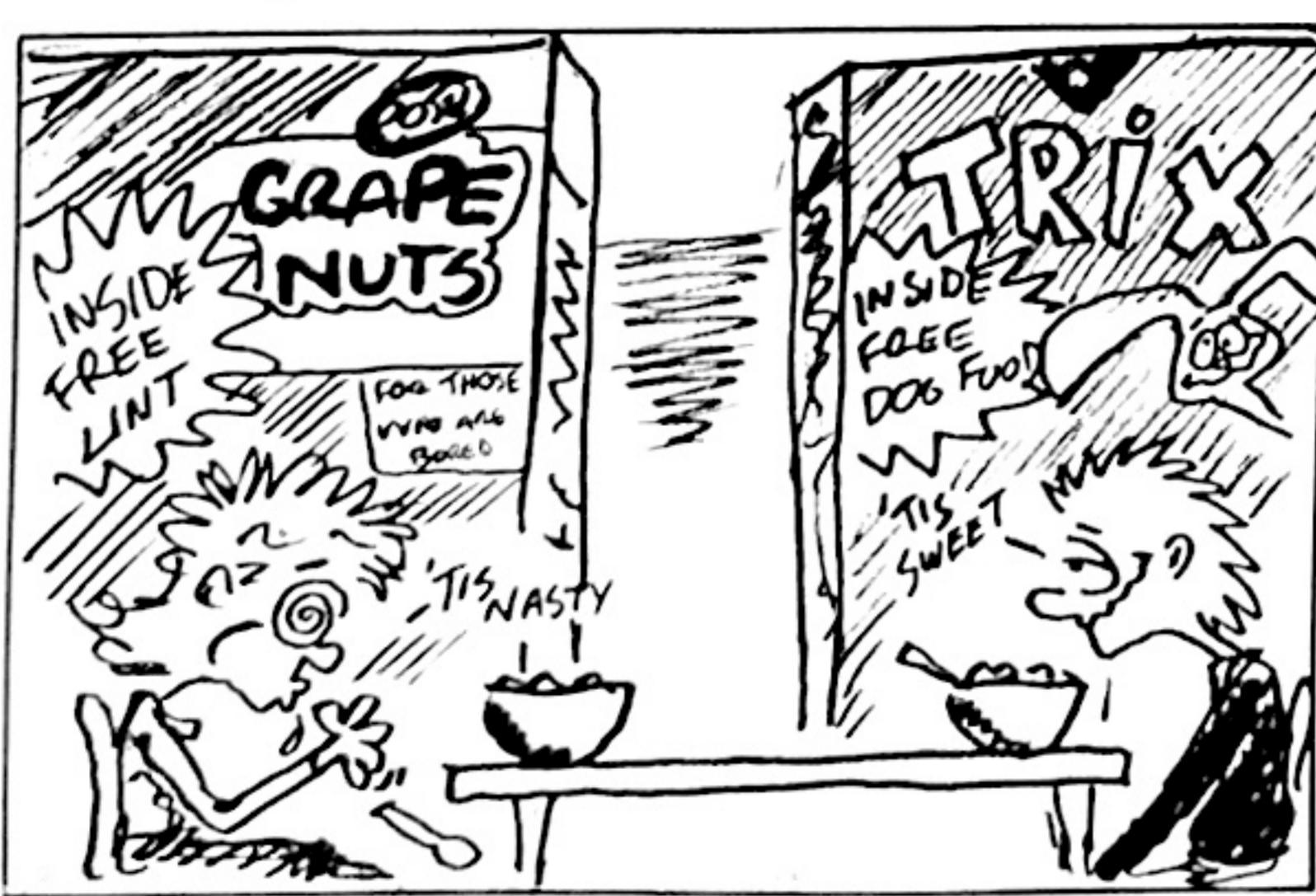
Manufacturers of "sugar" cereals are also more willing to change and expand. The Kellogg's Sugar Pops cowboy was recently ousted in favor of "Poppy," a small rodent-like creature that more children are expected to identify with. The old standard Rice Krispies, once considered

wholesome, is now available in "frosted" form and chocolate and strawberry flavors. Kellogg's recently introduced banana-flavored Frosted Flakes. And, of course, the undisputed king of pre-sweetened cereals, Cap'n Crunch, just keeps on growing. The newest addition to the Cap'n's crew, Choco Crunch, joins old favorites Crunch Berries and Peanut Butter Cap'n Crunch.

Sure, pre-sweetened cereals have had their disappointments (the discontinuation of Quisp, the introduction of Smurf Berry Crunch), but then again, all the nutritional cereals are disappointing.

Invest in the future of America. Support its true industrial master-minds, the manufacturers of pre-sweetened cereals. And, in doing so, you can also give your taste buds something to wake up for.

THE SHAKERITE	
The Shakerite is a monthly publication of the newspaper staff at Shaker Heights High School	
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Professors are devoted

by Daniel Warshay

When used to describe Brown, the word university hardly seems to fit. The firm commitment to undergraduate education by the entire Brown community allows Brown to assume many of the characteristics of a small liberal arts college.

Every member of the Brown faculty teaches undergraduates, and even some of the "big-whigs" teach freshmen. In my first semester, for example, I was fortunate to have had a class with Jacob Neusner—a distinguished scholar of Judaic Studies, and a high official in the Reagan administration.

Almost without exception, Brown professors dedicate themselves to their students. Their doors are always open, as one of my professors even made time to meet with me on a Saturday afternoon.

Brown's most distinguishing academic characteristic is its "new curriculum." With no distributional requirements and with a satisfactory/no credit grade option available in every course, Brown forces each student to assume complete responsibility for his or her own education.

As a result Brown is not for everybody. Brown serves only those willing to explore new fields and those willing to pursue a variety of interests.

So much for academics, but what of Brown's other attractions?

Just as Brown places educational responsibility on the shoulders of each student, social life is left up to the individual. One dollar movies, parties (fraternity or otherwise), football and hockey games appeal to most

people. Boston and Newport (the site of the infamous orientation-week beach outing), each only fifty minutes away, attract those seeking to leave Providence for a while.

To be sure, the academics and the social life excel at Brown. However, above all else, what makes Brown such a great place is the people. Brunonians come from every country imaginable, let alone every state in the union, and are sensitive, down-to-earth, and exciting.

From the unique attitude toward academics, to the many social opportunities and the diverse student body, Brown University promises to be a wonderful place to spend four of the best years of one's life. With one semester completed, I look forward to seven exciting more.

School size pleases student

by Barbara Kanelbaum

After having completed one quarter at Northwestern University, I would recommend the school for a variety of reasons.

Northwestern's location is one of its best selling points. Although Evanston is not a typical "college town" which caters to the students, the city/suburb offers book and record stores, a department store, a 24-hour Burger King, and practically everything a larger city would offer in necessities.

Chicago, on the other hand, is really an exciting city and is a 40-minute ride by elevated train. A large part of Northwestern's social life is found there.

Academically, the Northwestern faculty is very well-respected. Although it is true that many of the geniuses in their fields spend most of their time with graduates or "in the lab," freshmen can take courses with professors who have done much research rather than with teaching assistants.

The competitiveness of the school depends entirely on the individual. Everyone is challenged eventually, but I have met quite a few people who have taken many fairly easy courses in pursuit of the almighty grade point average.

It seems that in freshman year, the pre-meds and students in the Technological Institute (engineering, computing, etc.) have a much heavier workload than the liberal arts students in the College of Arts and Sciences.

A vast majority of the on-campus social life at Northwestern is centered around the Greek system. Although I had no interest in joining a sorority, I have friends who are Greek, non-Greek, and anti-Greek. The frat parties can be fun if one likes to dance and/or drink. I strongly recommend living in the Residential Colleges. The dorms focus on social and educational events and are another aspect of the social life.

Shaker prepared me for Northwestern in more ways than just academic. I think the greatest advantage I have over some of the other people is that I have an open mind. I have met people who have never met a Jew or Black, let alone lived down the hall from them; and, for those people who have been very isolated until now, college has been much more of an adjustment. I must note that the university is largely upper-middle class preppy.

Finally, the size of the school is perfect for me. I wanted a school large enough so that I could keep meeting people indefinitely, and a school small enough that I would see familiar faces walking between classes. Northwestern (which has approximately 7,000 undergrads and 4,000 graduates) is just that.

Groppe enjoys life at Vassar

by Beth Groppe

If you've turned to enthusiastic vacationing college freshmen for opinions about or advice on choosing a school, you probably feel unclear as to what "It's great" really means. As a freshman at Vassar who couldn't imagine being happier anywhere else, I recognize that while Vassar is exactly what I wanted, it might not be the best choice for someone else.

One factor many prospective overlook or underrate in choosing a college is the "flavor" a campus exudes. The flavor of Vassar is definitely "New York." By that I mean that while there's a strong campus camaraderie (a very small percentage of students live off campus), there's also a sense of independence among the students. The minimal distribution requirements and flexible scheduling can give a false sense of leniency, but the courses are rigorous and students self-motivated. The size of the campus (just over 2,300 students) and more importantly the size of the classes (even introductory courses rarely have over 25 or 30) require that students be responsible and accountable for their actions. Yes, professors do know you and expect your attendance in class. Yet attendance isn't enough; Meryl Streep, a Vassar graduate and speaker at last year's commencement, comment-

ed that Vassar's English department is unique in its lack of grade inflation — B's are unusual and A's almost unheard of.

The proximity to "the city" — only a 2-hour train ride away — is easily felt. For example, I took a jazz class instructed by a Broadway dancer who commutes to Vassar on Sundays. Not all Vassar students go to New York purely for recreation; many work or have internships in the city — what better place to gain experience?

Though "Vassar" may connote prim ladies sipping tea on a picturesque campus, Vassar is definitely co-ed — almost half male, in fact! Many men come from boarding schools such as Deerfield or Exeter, but "prep types" are the exception. The student body is really diverse although an Eastern influence pervades. At Vassar I was forced to recognize that New York City may be the center of the universe. Competition for admission is tough, and there are rumors that admissions committees are favoring black males in a desire to increase their percentage of the student body, but I would encourage anyone who is looking for a competitive school in a surprisingly relaxed atmosphere on a beautiful campus with access to an exciting city to consider Vassar.

Ohio State offers variety

by Carlos Martin

Ohio State University is situated in Columbus, Ohio, just outside the downtown area. As freshmen, the first taste of OSU is at orientation. At orientation you are given a math placement test, which will place you in a correct starting level of math at the University. As for your English, if you have high enough S.A.T. or A.C.T. scores, you can place out of it. Also, if you place high enough in the math test, then you may go straight into your college: for example, The Engineering College. You will also make your first quarter schedule and be shown around campus.

Many types of people from all over the world and the U.S.A. go to OSU. They come together there because OSU has such a good academic program. OSU is known around the country for having close to the best veterinary school. The recognition does not stop there, however. It has a super engineering department, as well as a great aviation department which has a flight simulator unique to 13 top universities in the country. It also has a good music school. There are also many other departments in the University which offer a diverse choice of majors.

Also important to a university is its social life. As far as OSU is concerned, there is no problem in

providing this. There is something to do no matter what day of the week it is. Although this is good, it can be hazardous to your grade point average, as many freshmen soon find out. The mainstream of social activity is on High Street. High Street is where all the action is, not to mention the bars. Much socializing is done at the beginning of the year with fraternity and sorority

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Cleveland State gives valuable education

by Todd Beard

When you become a high school senior, the time comes to decide what to do with the rest of your life. If college is your decision, there are many things to consider. Some of these are location, cost, reputation, and most important, being accepted.

If you're looking for a school that's low in cost, close enough to home to commute, and has a reputation as a good urban university, then you should look into Cleveland State University. All that is required for admission is a "C" average, an average S.A.T. or A.C.T. score. Although it is not considered one of Ohio's top universities, you can still receive a quality education and good direction through the academic counseling of one of the university's many student counseling services. C.S.U. also offers hundreds of courses for credit toward over a dozen degrees, and credits can be easily transferred to another uni-

versity if you decide C.S.U. is not the correct school for you.

Another factor to consider is social life. If you're looking for what is commonly referred to as a "party school," you had better forget Cleveland State because it is basically a school for the suburban commuter. The lack of social activity is due to the lack of student housing, and what little there is has been reserved for athletes on scholarships and out-of-town students.

If Cleveland State sounds like a school that you would like to attend, get in touch with the Cleveland State admissions office or see your counselor for more information regarding applying. Even if you've already been accepted to a university, find out about C.S.U.'s summer schedule. After a quarter at Cleveland State University, your ideas about college may never be the same.

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Inroads provides

by Darleen Pope

Inroads' purpose is "to prepare talented Black, Hispanic, and Native American students to enter and succeed in colleges of engineering and business." The INROADS pre-college program addresses the problems that talented minority students often face during their pre-college and college years. The program provides students with intensive academic instruction, career orientation, and counseling. Students are also prepared for the academic and cultural shocks which they will encounter as business or engineering students at major universities. Typically, they attend classes for thirty Saturdays during the school year and daily for six weeks during the summer.

Placement in the INROADS pre-college program is very selective. In the greater Cleveland area, approximately twenty-five juniors and seniors are chosen to participate in the INROADS pre-college program. Students are required to be enrolled in college-preparatory courses, maintain a 3.0 G.P.A. and must be the type of individual who enjoys challenges. Students recommended by high school counselors to the INROADS staff are administered a math test. Those who do well are allowed to take part in the next phase, an interview. During the interview, the students are asked to explain their reasons for wishing to become part of INROADS, their goals for the future, and a brief summary of their interests and social activities. As a result of these tests and interviews, INROADS staff select students who they feel will profit the most from the program.

This year 15 seniors and 23 juniors were selected from Cleveland, East Cleveland, Euclid, Shaker, Warrensville and area Catholic schools to participate in the INROADS program. Nine of the fifteen (15) seniors were returning for their second year in the program. The senior participants from Shaker were Pamela Atwater (a returning INROADS) and Dana Mitchell. Darrin Thornton, Marleen Pope and Darleen Pope were the juniors from Shaker.

This past summer, pre-college students received instruction in mathematics, English, physics and chemistry at Cleveland State

University. Once a week students visited area companies, who sponsor INROADS, to acquire an inside look at how the corporate world operates. These visits led to a culminating research project.

Junior students were assigned a research paper highlighting one of the sponsoring companies. Seniors' research papers dealt with possible career choices. These research papers provided several opportunities for personal growth. First of all, each student had a chance to meet one-on-one with a corporate employee. Secondly, communication skills were strengthened as the student interviewed top-level personnel from corporations such as Eaton, Ernst and Whinney, Ohio Bell, TRW, White Consolidated, Huntington Bank and Reliance Electric. Finally, research skills were sharpened as students delved into the ample supply of material in the Cleveland State Media Center.

To share the results of their rigorous work, each student was asked to give an oral presentation depicting the main thrust of his research paper. The senior and junior classes both chose the best presentations to represent them at a reception for parents and corporate sponsors. This year's winners were all Shaker students. Pamela Atwater's and Dana Mitchell's project on the field of architecture was chosen as the best among the seniors. Marleen Pope's presentation on the Leaseway Corporation was

considered the best from the junior class.



CASARETT

Inroads participants Marleen Pope, Darrin Thornton, and Darleen Pope worked in the summer to help their futures.

DAVE'S DADS

by Dave Richman

Maybe it was the success of ex-Yes members Geoff Downes and Steve Howe's supergroup Asia that stoked the remaining Yesmen into reforming their old band. Or maybe it could have been the cold turkey effects from being away from the performing stage for too long. Well, whatever the reason, judging from the success of the album's single: "Owner of a Lonely Heart," and of the album **90125**, it was definitely not a mistake.

90124 is a diversified record that has just about anything you would ever want from a rock and roll album. All the way from a heavy metal tinged track to a tune with all the lightness of a simple ballad. Yes displays that they are definitely back with a vengeance.

Jon Anderson's vocals shine on "Hold On" while famed bass player Chris Squire shows his own singing talents on the crystal clear "Changes."

Drummer Alan White and new guitarist Trevor Rabin keep the instrumental "Cinema" rocking and just when you find the groove of the complex tune, it ends, only to lead the way to "Leave It," where ex-Bugle Trevor Horn's superior production job takes most control. An entire chorus of Andersons and Squires (with the help of recording studio magic) lays down a barrage of crazed, melodic shouts and yells. It's a great song.

Now we can only hope the **90125** tour is as good as this record! Hope so.

Lonesome Fred's tale is told

This is the story of Lonesome Fred.

Fred took a stroll down the halls of Shaker one day; it was his school, too. Fred didn't care what the roombody old prudersents showbaddy. And Fred was content.

Fred, you know, and it was he, didn't much like these little girls, for they laughed at him as he strolled through the greasy, grimy, orffin' halls at the dub owd school. One day, however, Fred decided to voice his opinion. He called one little hoobobey a swoomamma. Well, as you could

have guessed, this little girl cared not for Fred's remarks — for she was truly offended, you know. Anyhow, Fred was quite pleased with himself, and persisted in his derrogawhammy.

This little girl, whose real name was Carf, threw Lonesome Fred out of the city. Well, as you know, Fred hated this ruolpity. He thought long and thoughtfully, for he was really thoughtful in these matters concerning little girls — he addressed her with his dilemma.

"Why you this do at me, swoomamma?" owld Fred,

although he really was quite young, said.

"I hate yo' ubly ulf face, you silby farft!" said the nice little girl.

Well this didn't catch on too well with Fred, so he went back home to have a smoke.

(Although we normally do not including creative literary works in our publication, we felt that we could print just one to give our readers a taste of the originality of the students in this school. All spellings are as intended, and the author remains anonymous).

XLR8R gives new meaning to the word "boogie"

by Jim Hart

XLR8R (pronounced accelerator) is a local electrical ensemble featuring classic Rock'n'Roll. The band members consist of Shaker High students. Dave Von Pless saws at lead guitar; Jim Bloomfield stands back like Frodo and offers his golden ring at rhythm guitar; Steve Buss crucifies his drums; and Griff Allen is the serious tactician at bass guitar.

Recently formed, the band has a forgotten ingredient in the rock'n'roll stew. They play for fun. "Too many bands these days

are too business-oriented. We play to make ourselves and hopefully others happy," Griff asserts. Their idealism makes an optimist smile and a pessimist frown.

The group is reserved about explaining themselves. They express themselves in music, which overly compensates for their inarticulation. Dave sees it as most effective. "Music is a condensed form of communication. Music can convey a long, complex message more succinctly than any

other medium."

The band's members are all accomplished musicians; however, their collective efforts suffer from the lack of a lead singer (who they are currently searching for) and the absence of a potent electronic blend from the mixing board.

XLR8R realizes their mix of old rock'n'roll and blues is not of the genre that is most attractive to today's audiences. But they view their situation as being similar to the early Rolling Stones and the Yardbirds. These two

bands played virtually unknown R&B to the public until it became accepted.

The band's standard rock'n'roll is not merely "covers" of old tunes. They have a neo-Pygmalion-Galatea relationship. Dave explains, "We take the raw clay of a song and then sculpt it into our own creation by interjecting it with our own emotions." Their music does become alive.

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Swimmers make a splash *Hockey team is off to a sweet start*

by Michael Wyman

The boys' and girls' swim teams have both gotten off to a fine start this season, compiling 4-1 records thus far in dual meets. Both teams defeated Westlake but fell to Solon in the season's opening meet at Solon on Nov. 29. The teams won the last three meets of 1983, outswimming Brush, Mayfield, and Maple Heights. Winter vacation was a very important time for the teams, and they are getting ready to start their taper. Tapering is the process in which the teams rest and rebuild muscles so the swimmers peak at the district competition.

The boys' team had two 2-hour workouts per day over vacation.

Boys' head coach Ken Culek feels, "Vacation time was very productive because of the good effort shown in the water. The true test of our ability is upcoming with the conference schedule still ahead and several meets against demanding independent teams." Assistant coach Dave Hertz is also working his swimmers extra-hard for the last few weeks before taper.

The girls' team has also been working very hard and has made much progress. Besides those mentioned, the girls have an additional victory over Parma and participated in the Heights Relays. Records have been set by

Shari Williams in the 50 free and 100 back, Ellen Bjerkie in the 200 individual medley, Shari Williams, Meg Davies, Ellen Bjerkie, and Mary Makley in the 200 medley relay, and Shari Williams, Ellen Bjerkie, Laura Spilman, and Carla Boebel in the 400 free relay. Coach Ernie Welsch cites improvement in stroke development and starts and turns and proudly discusses the school records which have been broken.

Both the boys and girl divers are also showing improvement under diving coach Eileen Dinehardt. The teams opened up the 1984 season with a home meet Jan. 6 against Parma.

to a sweet start

by Seth Rosenthal

The tradition of excellence has always been a trade mark of Mike Bartley's Shaker Heights hockey program. This year is no exception as these Raiders have come roaring out of the gate, posting an outstanding 11-1 mark that has given them recognition as one of Ohio's top squads.

Thus far, the team has recorded first and second place in two holiday tournaments. They impressively conquered two Pennsylvania teams, both of which defeated them last year, and tough Kent Roosevelt over the Thanksgiving holiday to win the Kent Invitational Preview. During winter vacation, they fell one victory short of taking the Thornton Tournament, losing their only game of the year to overpowering Bowling Green, 8-2. In reaching the finals, though, the Raiders wallop Bay, 12-0, and salvaged a last period victory over Kent, 4-3, aside from the wins posted to defeat Padua in one of the first games of the season. The toughest games, however, still lay ahead for the Raiders at the time of this writing, as they have yet to face arch rival Cleveland Heights, as well as a rugged and very strong North Olmsted club. These two games, considering that the team draws some of the largest fan support that this high school has to offer, will be anticipated with great enthusiasm.

Anchored by starting goalie, Geoff Schenkel, the fans have reason to be excited as he has kept the puck out of his goal so that the overwhelmingly powerful offense can score with it. Also seeing action in goal are sophomore

more Keith Calhoun and senior Brian Laubscher.

The defense serves as Schenkel's supporting cast, keeping the puck out of our end and doing an especially respectable job on penalty kills. Manned primarily by such stalwarts as Ken Butze, Mel Arnwine, John Morgan, and Kurt Montlack as well as subs Steve McCann, Steve Phelps, and Brian Sullivan, the defense seems to always come through in the clutch when it is needed of them.

Aside from the defense, the Raiders possess some of the flashiest and effective scorers on their front lines that can be seen in all of Northeast Ohio. Lead by top scorers, David Sload, Alan Fuentes, Andy Straffon, Tim Fitzgerald, Bryan Pappas, and Tim Pohl, who comprise the basic starting rotation, the club displays a chemistry on ice that results in an unbelievable amount of scoring. Third liners Jeff Netherton, Peter Sload and Peter Wiehe see much time also while Peter Sload and Jeff Netherton usually see as much as the starting rotation, for they serve as devastating scorers on powerplays as well as effective penalty killers. Seeing limited action thus far are subs Kevin Arnwine, Adam Lehman, Eric Hill, and Thom Ernest who, however, come in quite handy when called upon.

Shaker teams in the past have had success in state tournaments. With talent like this and expert coaching from Mike Bartley, it's no wonder that this club could very likely do it again.

Woodard sparks women hoopers

by Beth Braeman

The women's varsity basketball team has had a great start this season under their new coach Henry Woodard, the former J.V. coach. After an upset in their first game against Regina, they began their first league games. Led by seniors Carolyn Childs, Sue Reiner, Tracey King, and Pam Williams, all team captains, and junior Shelly Hart, they easily defeated Parma. Other members of the team include seniors Julie Snipes and Beth Braeman and juniors Diane Fritz and Diane Taylor, who has recently been moved into the starting five. The

next game against Shaw was a display of excellent basketball. Shaker held Shaw to fewer points than in any previous Shaker-Shaw game. Unfortunately that was not quite enough, and Shaker lost their first league game. But the Raiders were not about to give up, and the three game winning streak which followed put them into first place in the LEL. They beat Cleveland Heights, Normandy, and Lakewood. The game against previously undefeated Lakewood was an important one and it assured Shaker's first place in the league. It was

amazing to watch these two teams play. In their following game, Shaker had an unfortunate loss to Valley Forge and dropped back into second place. Now, after winter break the Raiders are back in action. They beat Garfield in the first league game of the new year. There is also a J.V. women's basketball team under Coach Long which has been steadily improving over the course of the season. This year the team is in action and ready to take first place. Coach Woodard believes they can.

Congratulations

Audrey Durham has been selected by the All-Star Cheerleading School to serve as a summer instructor in one of its divisions.

Wrestlers start a rebuilding season

by Kristen Hess

The members of the wrestling team, who started practice in October, began their regular season in the beginning of December. They now have practices in the mornings and after school. Morning practices consist of running, lifting weights, rope climbing, and jump roping, while the afternoon is spent with drill moves, wrestling, and conditioning exercises such as push-ups and sit-ups. James Wilson, co-captain, says, "Wrestling is more than just the practices, it takes serious conditioning."

So far the record is 1-1, with a win over Benedictine and a loss against Warrensville. In addition to these two matches, Shaker has

participated in the Willoughby South tournament. Coach Hubert McIntyre comments, "We have a young squad this year. There are some talented wrestlers who just need some work and experience." McIntyre expects this season to be mostly experience-gaining because of the team, which has only five seniors. The team, of which Jon Baumel and James Wilson are co-captains, has a tough schedule this season, with many upperclassmen on other teams in the league. "We have a chance at all our matches, it will be a matter of who wants it most", says McIntyre.

Steve and Zo's sports show

by Lorenzo Henderson and Steve Smith

It is safe to say that 1983 was indeed a year. "A year of what?" one might ask. Well, it was basically a year of the individual. Excelling were people such as Carl Lewis and Mary Decker in track, Wayne Gretzky in hockey, Eric Dickerson in football, Calvin Peete in golf, and Keith Furphy in indoor soccer. Yet some people have not received the acclaim they so richly deserve. So without any further ado, we present the Special Awards of 1983.

Best Owner — Ted Stepien, for selling the Cavs

Biggest Sellout — Brian Sipe, for leaving the Browns

Walk a Straight Line Award — Tom Cousineau

Snort a Straight Line Award — Mercury Morris

Biggest Longshot — Art Schlichter

Most Valuable Monkey — Alvin Garrett, of the Washington Redskins

Stickiest Fingers — George Brett, of the Kansas City Royals

Biggest Choke — Houston Cougars (Phi Choka Yoaka)

Coke Adds Life (in prison) Award — Willie Wilson, Jerry Martin, Willie Aikens, and Vida Blue

Biggest Mistake — Marvis Fraizer, for fighting Larry Holmes

Hardest Ticket To Give Away — A Cavaliers ticket

Nice Guy Award — John McEnroe

The "You Shoulda Never Come Back" Award — Alexis Arguello

Hardest Hit — Elvis Franks, on Dino Hall against Pittsburgh

Don't Play it Again Award — Sam Rutigliano

Pepto-Bismol Award — Jimmy Connors, in the U.S. Open

Fastest Man To Never Play Football — Ron Brown

Bob Marley Award — Yannick Noah

Bat Your Weight Award — Gorman Thomas

Gooney Goo Goo Award — Moses Malone

Through, But Not Finished — Pete Rose

The "Get Live" Award — Tom Landry

The Bald Head Bald Head Award — Marvelous Marvin Hagler

Biggest Psyche — Steve and Zo's N.F.L. predictions

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